

**Check List:**–

½d black surcharge on (1d) lilac (SG100, Scott 63)

**Specimens:**– known handstamped ‘SPECIMEN’ (Samuel Types D8 and D11).

**Multiples:**– a vertical block of 12 (3 x 4) is believed to be the largest known multiple.

1882



Wmk Crown CA on sheets of 110 (11 x 10)

1d black surcharge on (1d) rosy-carmine

The design is precisely the same as the previous ½d issue, but is surcharged ‘ONE PENNY’ across the lower portion in bold block letters 3mm in height. The surcharge is 16mm long, and the stamps are machine perforated 14.

**Check List:**–

1d black surcharge on (1d) rosy-carmine (SG101, Scott 64)

**Specimens:**– 1d known handstamped ‘SPECIMEN’ (Samuel Type D11 in blue).

**Multiples:**– none known.

**Variety:**– The 1d stamp was sometimes cut in half and used as a halfpenny value. A variety exists with the watermark reversed.

1882



Locally manuscript surcharged, 7th provisional, 27th issue

Two factors contributed to make this surcharge necessary. The first was the difficulty the printers had using the heavily worn Perkins Bacon plate that printed the ½d and 1d Britannia issues (SG98 and 101). This led to the introduction of the 1883 Queen Victoria issue but there was a gap between the last printing of the ½d and 1d Britannia issues in April 1882 and the introduction of the Queen Victoria issue in January 1883. The second factor was the lowering of rates to some British Caribbean islands from 6d to 2½d. This occurred in April 1882 and would have put further demand for both 1d and ½d stamps leading to shortages.